

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 17, 1856.

THE following table, compiled from the last Census, shows the number of Slaveholders in all the Slaveholding States.

State	Slaveholders	White population
Alabama	29,395	426,514
Arkansas	5,999	162,189
Dist. of Columbia	1,477	37,911
Florida	809	71,169
Georgia	3,520	47,203
Kentucky	38,456	521,372
Louisiana	28,383	701,432
Mississippi	20,670	255,491
North Carolina	16,040	417,913
South Carolina	23,116	295,718
Texas	19,185	392,181
Virginia	28,302	603,028
West Virginia	25,596	274,683
Texas	39,864	756,833
Texas	7,774	244,624
Virginia	55,083	894,800
Total	347,835	6,224,418

The relative ratio of the white population to the colored population in the whole, omitting free fractions:

State	White population	Colored population
Alabama	1 in 90	1 in 20
Arkansas	1 in 27	1 in 16
Dist. of Columbia	1 in 26	1 in 16
Florida	1 in 21	1 in 13
Georgia	1 in 26	1 in 13
Kentucky	1 in 20	1 in 12
Louisiana	1 in 20	1 in 12
Mississippi	1 in 20	1 in 12
North Carolina	1 in 20	1 in 12
South Carolina	1 in 20	1 in 12
Texas	1 in 20	1 in 12
Virginia	1 in 20	1 in 12
West Virginia	1 in 20	1 in 12

In 1850, the white male population of the Slave States, of twenty years and upwards, numbered more than 600,000. Now, if we deduct from the whole number of Slaveholders some 47,000 males and females, we shall have three hundred thousand adult male Slaveholders, who govern politically the five hundred thousand non-slaveholding voters of the Slave States, as effectively as they govern personally the three hundred thousand non-slaveholders. Nearly all the Representatives and Senators from the South are Slaveholders; they belong to and represent the Order of 300,000. How happens it that their 500,000 non-slaveholding neighbors send no Representatives and Senators? Ought they not to have a larger proportion than the 300,000? From the free States every interest is largely represented—agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and working-men, farmers, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, and professional men, allied to one or more of these various interests, in Congress. But, from the South, this large class of white voters, constituting five hundred thousand out of the eight hundred thousand white male adult population of the Slave States, has no voice in the Government. The only way in which they are represented is by the Slaveholders, who are five hundred thousand, and who, by a great extent, the capital, land, and labor, of the South.

Will the time ever come when the politically disfranchised white men of the Slave States will make themselves felt as a political power? The answer is, "No." If they are to be represented by the Slaveholders, they must keep themselves to themselves. We all recollect with what ferocious a few gentlemen in Baltimore were lately denounced at a public meeting, called to pass sentence of condemnation upon them for selecting Mr. Blair of Maryland, to represent them in an Anti-Slavery Convention. Another example in point—a school teacher, residing in Loudoun county, Virginia, who, for expressing his opinion in a debating society on the extension of Slavery, was denounced by the mob to the State. The venerable Bishop Meade, too, having addressed some encouraging words to a colored person who had been administering to the poor, was denounced by the mob to the State. The same spirit of intolerance is now prevailing in the South. The New York Evening Post alludes to the case of John C. Underwood, a planter in Giles county, Virginia, who attended the National Convention at Philadelphia. He was denounced by the mob to the State. The same spirit of intolerance is now prevailing in the South.

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